

Article review 2, Cyber bullying on social media: definitions, prevalence, and impact challenges

Nigel Adkins

School of Cybersecurity, Old Dominion University

CYSE 201S: Cybersecurity and the Social Sciences

Professor Yalpi

April 16th, 2026

BLUF: As a result of the growing use of the internet and its impact on our lives, some have used it to engage in harmful behavior to strangers online. This cyber bullying tends to target minority groups or individuals with the behavior often being learned.

Relation to social science principles

This article relates to the behavioral theories of cyberoffending. Specifically it relates to the suggestion that behavior is learned. If you are with your friend group online a lot and they engage in cyberbullying, then you are also likely to engage with them. You also participating in cyberbullying can relate to the agreeable personality trait related to cyber offending. This is shown by the most common offenders of cyberbullying coming from adolescents, teenagers, and young adults.

Research Question /Hypothesis/ Independent Variable/Dependent Variable

The main research question asks what factors contribute to cyberbullying, what's the impact of personality traits on the likelihood of engaging in or being victimized by cyberbullying, and how does cyberbullying affect individuals and what measures can be taken to

prevent its effects? The independent variables of the experiment were the keywords applied to the three data bases in order to identify articles. The dependent variable was the number of articles that satisfied their inclusion criteria.

Types of Research Methods used

The article used a traditional experiment to conduct research on the definition of cyberbullying and how often it happens. To do this, they used Google scholar, Scopus, and Science direct, and then put in keywords that related to cyberbullying. The authors used an inclusion and exclusion criteria for the articles they found to make sure they covered a wide range of cyberbullying and all the aspects related to it. The methods were both quantitative because they wanted to see how many articles they could find and it was qualitative because they screened the articles to see if the material fit their criteria.

Types of Data Analysis used

The authors analyzed 71 papers from 2007 to 2022. They looked at the representation of age, regions and methods used in the studies. They categorized the focus of the articles on age and put them into different tables corresponding with the region the article originated from.

Connections to other Course Concepts

The article states that the core concepts of cyberbullying are repetition, harm, power imbalance, and intent. There are many sub categories within these core concepts that relate to concepts from our course, one of these is the Psychodynamic theory. Offenders who have past trauma tend to take it out on others and a popular method of this is cyberbullying. Putting their own insecurities onto others. Another connection would be reward reactivity online. An

individual might get praised or rewarded for harassing someone or a group of people online that another person doesn't like.

Connections to the Concerns or contributions of Marginalized Groups

The article states how marginalized groups like the LGBTQ community, females, and minorities of a country tend to experience higher rates of cyberbullying. This shows that not only are offenders putting their past traumas on people online but also their prejudiced thoughts.

Overall societal contributions of the study/Conclusion

The article suggests that cyberbullying is influenced by various factors in digital environments. A challenge of addressing cyberbullying is the ability for offenders to be anonymous which prevents them from being detected. The article has an understanding of cybersecurity and the social sciences by how it realizes that the ability for users to be anonymous creates problems in both cyber security and society in general as explored with cyberbullying.

Reference

Cyberbullying on Social Media: Definitions, Prevalence, and Impact Challenges | *Journal of Cybersecurity* | Oxford Academic,
academic.oup.com/cybersecurity/article/10/1/tyae026/7928395.

<https://academic.oup.com/cybersecurity/article/10/1/tyae026/7928395?searchresult=1#498540976>